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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/634,155	08/04/2003	Hiroshi Ogawa	10746/36	6333
<sup>26646</sup> KENYON & K	7590 06/12/200 FNYON I I P	EXAMINER		
ONE BROADWAY			GELAGAY, SHEWAYE	
NEW YORK, NY 10004			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2137	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/634,155	OGAWA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Shewaye Gelagay	2137
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFI after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pe  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by st Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the meanned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNION R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a road n.  eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tatute, cause the application to become Af	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2	28 March 2007.	
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ <sup>-</sup>	This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allocation closed in accordance with the practice und	•	• •
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4,7-10,13-16 and 19-24</u> is/are p 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>5,6,11,12,17,18 a</u> 5) □ Claim(s) <u>1-4,7-10,13-16 and 19-24</u> is/are a 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4, 7-10, 13-16 and 19-24</u> is/are 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction ar	and 25-72 is/are withdrawn fro allowed. rejected.	om consideration.
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Exan	niner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)		by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the column 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docum application from the International Bu * See the attached detailed Office action for a	nents have been received. nents have been received in A priority documents have been ireau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No In received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)
<ul> <li>2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)</li> <li>Paper No(s)/Mail Date</li> </ul>		(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application

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Art Unit: 2137

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on March 28,
 Claims 1-4, 7-10, 13-16 and 19-24 are pending.

## Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed March 28, 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-4, 7-10, 13-16 and 19-24 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Cox et al. (hereinafter Cox) US Patent Number 5,915,027.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 4. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21 and 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cox et al. (hereinafter Cox) US Patent Number 5,915,027.

  As per claims 1, 7, 13 and 19:

Cox teaches a method for embedding digital watermark data in digital data contents, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving said digital data contents and said digital watermark data; (col. 8, lines 36-39)

dividing said digital data contents into block data; (col. 8, lines 36-39) obtaining a frequency coefficient of said block data; (col. 8, lines 40-54)

obtaining a complexity of said block data; (col. 8, lines 40-54)

obtaining an amount of transformation of said frequency coefficient from said complexity and said digital watermark data by using a quantization width; (col. 8, lines 40-54; col. 10, lines 13-44)

embedding said digital watermark data in said digital data contents by transforming said frequency coefficient by said amount; (col. 6, lines 24-38; col. 8, lines 40-54; col. 10, lines 13-44) and

generating watermarked digital data contents. (col. 6, lines 24-38; col. 8, lines 40-54; col. 10, lines 13-44)

As per claims 3, 9, 15, 21 and 23:

Cox teaches a method for embedding digital watermark data in digital data contents, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving said digital data contents and said digital watermark data; (col. 8, lines 36-39)

dividing said digital data contents into block data; (col. 8, lines 36-39)

obtaining a frequency coefficient of said block data; (col. 8, lines 40-54)obtaining a complexity of said block data; (col. 8, lines 40-54)

obtaining an amount of transformation of said frequency coefficient from said digital watermark data by using a quantization width corresponding to said frequency coefficient, said quantization width being obtained beforehand according to a manipulation method of said digital data contents; (col. 5, lines 47-58; col. 6, lines 3-49)

embedding said digital watermark data in said digital data contents by transforming said frequency coefficient by said amount; (col. 2, lines 51-55; col. 6, lines 3-49) and

generating watermarked digital data contents. (col. 2, lines 51-55; col. 6, lines 3-49)

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 2, 4, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cox et al. (hereinafter Cox) US Patent Number 5,915,027 in view of Ho et al. (hereinafter Ho) US Patent Number 6,983,057.

  As per claims 2, 8, 14 and 20:

Cox teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Cox further discloses a method said step of obtaining said complexity of said block data comprising the steps of: transforming said block data, by applying a wavelet transform, into coefficients of said wavelet transform, and (col. 4, lines 39-65) obtaining said complexity on the basis of the number of high frequency coefficients in said coefficients of said wavelet transform, (col. 4, lines 39-65; col. 9, lines 1-16) Cox does not explicitly disclose each of said high frequency coefficients exceeding a threshold. Ho in analogous art, however, discloses each of said high frequency coefficients exceeding a threshold. (col. 5, lines 38-43) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Cox with Ho in order to embed watermark in the high frequency region. (col. 5, line 43; Ho)
As per claims 4, 10, 16, 22 and 24:

Cox teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition Hayashi further discloses a method wherein said quantization width is obtained by a method comprising the steps of: dividing first digital data contents into one or a plurality of first block data; (col. 4, lines 38-65; col. 8, lines 36-39) dividing second digital data contents into one or a plurality of second block data, said second digital data contents being obtained by manipulating said first digital data contents with a predetermined manipulation method; (col. 4, lines 38-65; col. 8, lines 36-39) transforming said first block data and said second block data into first frequency coefficients and second frequency coefficients respectively by applying an orthogonal transform; (col. 4, lines 38-65; col. 8, lines 36-39) Cox does not explicitly disclose obtaining difference values

between said first frequency coefficients and said second frequency coefficients for each frequency coefficient; calculating a standard deviation of distribution of said difference values; and obtaining said quantization width by multiplying said standard deviation by a watermark embedding strength. Ho in analogous art, however, discloses obtaining difference values between said first frequency coefficients and said second frequency coefficients for each frequency coefficient; calculating a standard deviation of distribution of said difference values; and obtaining said quantization width by multiplying said standard deviation by a watermark embedding strength. (col. 7, line 45-col. 8, line 49) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Cox with Ho in order to perform different statistical analysis of frequency coefficients to determine optimum off-set positions. (col. 8, lines 2-3; Ho)

#### Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shewaye Gelagay whose telephone number is 571-272-4219. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on 571-272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Shewaye Gelagay

EMMANUEL L. MOISE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER